Indian and Northern Affairs Canada / Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

Fall 2004

NWT Plain Talk

On Land and Self-government

Resource and Environment Edition

Long-time residents of the Northwest Territories will tell you a lot has changed here over the years. The population has grown, the road system has improved, and telephone, television and internet access have given northerners more ways to connect to the rest of Canada and the world. Another major change has been the way resources and the environment are regulated as governments have worked together to modernize these management systems. The completion of land and self-government agreements with the Aboriginal people of the NWT has been one of the key drivers behind this evolution.

This edition of *Plain Talk* looks at how negotiations with Aboriginal groups on land, resources and self-government are changing the way resources are regulated and the environment is protected in the Northwest Territories, from the creation of new public regulatory boards, to collaborative geoscience research, to community involvement in the pipeline project.

Aklta Drill Rig rough necks: Ron Cadieux (Lac la Biche), Lawrence Loreen (Inuvik), Julian Sasse (Fort Liard) (Canadian Forest Oil, 1990)

In this issue...

Resource management regions at a glance

Understanding "the Boards"

Aboriginal participation in environmental management

Pipeline Readiness Office (PRO)

What is PRO doing for your community?

Proposed Pipeline Route

Geoscience support negotiations and planning

Just plain fun

Our vision

Got something to tell us?

Resource management in the NWT

Resource management involves monitoring and regulating uses of land and water. "Uses" can be as small as building a boat dock, or as large as setting up a major development such as a diamond mine. In the NWT, resource management continues to evolve as land, resource and self-government agreements with Aboriginal people are concluded. This helps ensure that the system of resource management in the NWT includes significant public and Aboriginal involvement.

Public lands in the NWT are controlled, managed and administered by either the federal government ("federal Crown lands") or the territorial government ("Commissioner's Lands"). Until recently, most of the land in the NWT was public. Over the past 20 years title over large portions of land has been recognized, through land claim agreements, as being held by Aboriginal groups. In some cases, these groups own both the surface and sub-surface rights to a parcel of land, in other cases, only surface or sub-surface rights.

And so, with both governments and aboriginal people having a stake in managing the land, there was a need for a system of co-management. To accomplish this, much of the regulatory responsibility over the land, water and environment has been turned over to new boards and committees with some members chosen by Aboriginal groups.

In the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR) environmental assessment is conducted under a regime established as part of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement (signed in 1984) and the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*.

In the rest of the NWT (often referred to as the Mackenzie Valley), a different environmental assessment regime was established under the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* (*MVRMA*), which came into force in 1998. The *MVRMA* was developed in the context of the first Dene/Metis land claim negotiations in the 1980s. It was designed to reflect those first agreements and to accommodate new agreements as they came on stream.

Public land in the ISR is managed under the *Territorial Lands Act* and water is managed under the *Northwest Territories Waters Act*. Land and water use in the Mackenzie Valley is regulated under the MVRMA through a set of regional and valley-wide public boards.

Regardless of where you are in the NWT however, the regulatory systems have some important things in common. Land and water decisions consider the protection of the environment from any significant adverse impacts of proposed developments. The economic, social and cultural well-being of residents and communities are also factored into decision-making. In all cases, mechanisms are in place to ensure a greater role for Aboriginal people in land use planning, environmental assessment and regulation of land and water use.

The Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Sahtu now control and administer certain lands within their settlement regions, as will the Dogrib once their *Tlicho Agreement* comes into effect.

continued on page 2

The purpose of our newsletter is to keep you informed on the progress of land and self-government negotiations in the Northwest Territories, and to provide some answers to frequently asked questions. We also feature the people and communities involved in negotiations, celebrate milestones, and announce upcoming events. On behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND), we hope you will find our newsletter informative and easy to read.

Resource Management

continued from page 1

In the Mackenzie Valley, the Aboriginal groups also participate in an overall regulatory system for land and water use through their settlement area. In areas where land and resource rights are still being negotiated with Aboriginal groups, such as the Deh Cho and South Slave regions, interim measures have been put in place to clarify how these groups will be involved.

What about the role of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND)? First of all, the department continues to manage federal Crown lands in the NWT. It has also retained the responsibility for inspection and enforcement aspects of federal legislation dealing with renewable or non-renewable resources throughout the NWT, regardless of who owns the land or which public board is in place. For example, if a Land and Water Board attaches conditions to a permit, DIAND monitors and enforces those conditions.

Should you have any questions about resource management and regulation in the NWT, there are resources available to explain in detail what rules and processes apply in each region. DIAND has two easy-to-use guides to answer frequently asked questions. **A Citizen's Guide to the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act*** and **Your Guide To Who Manages Crown Land in the Northwest Territories**. Both are available online at http://nwt.inac.gc.ca/p_e.htm or by calling (867) 669-2576. You can also contact DIAND's Land Administration Office at (867) 669-2671.

Resource management regions at a glance

Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR)

Agreement:
Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA) signed in 1984. The Inuvialuit own 90,650 km² of land in the NWT, including subsurface (mineral) rights on 12,950 km² of land.

Resource management legislation:
In the ISR the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA)* applies in addition to the environmental assessment regime described in the IFA. The *Northwest Territories Waters Act* and the *Territorial Lands Act* continue to apply in the ISR.

Resource management regime:
The *IFA* created a number of administrative and regulatory bodies with specific responsibilities, including land use planning, wildlife management, fisheries management and research. Some of these bodies have advisory powers, others have decision-making powers.

Mackenzie Valley in areas covered by final agreements with Aboriginal groups

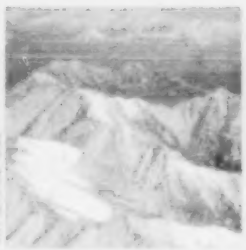
Agreements:
Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement (signed in 1992) – the Gwich'in own 22,330 km² of land in the NWT, including subsurface (mineral) rights on 6,158 km².

Sahtu Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement (signed in 1994) – the Sahtu own 41,437 km² of land in the NWT, including subsurface (mineral) rights on 1,813 km².

Tłı̨chǫ Agreement (pending approval by Parliament) – The Tłı̨chǫ will own and have subsurface (mineral) rights to a block of land approximately 39,000 km².

Resource Management legislation:
The *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act (MVRMA)* was first proclaimed in 1998. It replaced most of the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA)* for matters solely in the Mackenzie Valley and modified the *Northwest Territories Waters Act*. *(A joint CEAA-MVRMA process exists for projects that cross through the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and the Mackenzie Valley.)*

Resource management regime:
Each settlement region has a Land and Water Board which considers applications for land and water use. There is also a board for the Gwich'in region and the Sahtu region that develops land use plans. Where a project crosses into more than one region, a valley-wide Land and Water Board will consider the application. The Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB) is responsible for environmental assessment and review throughout the Mackenzie Valley.



Mackenzie Valley in areas subject to on-going land and self-government negotiations

Agreements:
Aboriginal groups here don't yet have final agreements. Special measures have been negotiated as part of interim measures agreements to clarify their involvement in resource management (Akaitcho Treaty 8, Dehcho First Nations and Northwest Territory Metis Nation).

Resource management legislation:
The *MVRMA* applies, as it does in the rest of the Mackenzie Valley.

Resource management regime:
The valley-wide Land and Water Board considers land and water use applications and the MVEIRB's role in environmental assessment and review is the same. Interim agreements with Aboriginal groups can include measures such as nominations to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board, consultation measures, and temporary withdrawals of lands from development. How future land, resource and self-government agreements will be integrated with the MVRMA system is to be negotiated.

Understanding "the Boards"

System reflects the unique history and make-up of the Territory

The system set up to manage resources in the NWT reflects the unique history and make-up of the territory. In the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, the system that is in place today was established as a result of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement *signed in 1984 and remains distinct from the rest of the territory. The Mackenzie Valley, as the rest of the territory is commonly called, comes under the* Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act (MVRMA).

In the Mackenzie Valley public resource management boards are responsible for a variety of resource and environmental management processes. The Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB) conducts preliminary screening of development proposals, environmental impact assessment and impact reviews, while Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Boards issue of water licenses and land use permits. The boards are made up of representatives nominated by regional Aboriginal organizations, the Government of Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories and appointed by the Minister of DIAND.

For example, the Gwich'in Land Use Planning Board has five members. The Gwich'in Tribal Council nominates two members, and the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) and Government of Canada each nominate one member. These four people then nominate a fifth person as chairperson.

Once appointed by the Minister of DIAND, a member's duty is to act in everyone's interest, not only the interests of the group that nominated them. Having a mix of both Aboriginal nominees and other citizens nominated by government provides boards with the diversity and balance to make objective and informed decisions.

As land and self-government negotiations with Aboriginal people are finalized in the remaining regions of the NWT, it is likely that additional boards will be created. For example, once federal legislation approves the new *Tłı̨chǫ Agreement*, the Wek'èezhìi Land and Water Board will be established. It will regulate land and water use in Wek'èezhìi, an area in the North Slave Region. This board will be similar to the boards that were established in the Gwich'in and Sahtu areas. Each regional board is included as a panel on the valley-wide Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB) that considers matters which affect multiple regions.

continued on page 6

Aboriginal participation in environmental management

The role of Aboriginal expertise is growing and changing

The first environmental audit of the NWT is about to begin. Unique in Canada, North America, and possibly the world, the audit is a direct result of the land and resource negotiations with the Aboriginal people of the NWT.

The NWT Environmental Audit is a requirement of the Gwich'in, Sahtu and Tłı̨chǫ agreements, as well as the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* (*MVRMA*). The audit will review the current health of the environment throughout the entire NWT, as well as the effectiveness of environmental management programs.

The audit is related to, but separate from, the NWT Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program (CIMP), which uses a community-based approach to studying how all uses of land and water, and deposits of waste, affect the environment of the NWT now and in the future. Partnership is an essential aspect of the monitoring program, which has been developed by a working group that includes representatives of NWT Aboriginal governments, the Government of Canada, and the Government of the Northwest Territories.

A similar approach has been used to develop the NWT Cumulative Effects Assessment and Management (CEAM) Strategy and Framework. The CEAM Strategy and Framework were developed in response to the *Comprehensive Study Report for the NWT Diavik Diamonds Project*.

Guided by a multi-party steering committee composed of Aboriginal governments, environmental organizations, industry, and the federal and territorial governments, the CEAM Strategy and Framework provides environmental management decision-makers with recommendations to ensure responsible economic development in the NWT is carried out within an effective environmental management framework.

Role of Aboriginal people growing

The role of Aboriginal people in environmental management is also growing through the monitoring agencies set up under the environmental agreements for the NWT's three diamond mines. The role played by Aboriginal people varies between these organizations. For instance, the Independent Environmental Monitoring Agency for BHP Billiton's Ekati Mine is made up of seven scientific experts, four of whom are appointed by Aboriginal people. The remaining three are jointly appointed by BHP Billiton, DIAND and the Government of the NWT, in consultation with Aboriginal people. The Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board for the Diavik Diamond Project includes representatives of each of the five Aboriginal groups affected by the development, as well as the company, the federal and the territorial governments. In the case of the Environmental Agreement for the De Beers Snap Lake project, all members of the interim independent monitoring organization will be from Aboriginal organizations.

Regardless of how Aboriginal people are involved in these monitoring organizations, each agency is looking for ways to better apply the expertise of Aboriginal people. For instance, the monitoring agencies are currently co-operating on a plan to better incorporate traditional knowledge into their monitoring programs.

Supporting participation

Since the early 1990s, mining, oil and gas exploration, and other development has increased considerably in the NWT. As a result, Aboriginal communities have faced increasing pressure to respond to developers' plans. In particular, communities in areas where a land and resource agreement has not yet been completed can have trouble finding the money and people they need to address the growing number of development proposals.

To assist, DIAND and the NWT Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development have co-operated to develop the Interim Resource Management Assistance (IRMA) Program. Funding from this program goes to First Nation and Métis groups in areas that don't have a land and resource agreement to help them participate in regulatory processes, environmental assessments, and resource management policy and legislation. IRMA funding also helps these Aboriginal groups provide training to local people, who in turn, help their community to address development proposals.

Protecting special places

The NWT Protected Areas Strategy (NWT-PAS) is a process communities can use to protect special places before development occurs whether or not they have a final land and resource agreement in place for their area. Communities take the lead in the Protected Areas Strategy, identifying areas of special cultural, historical or ecological importance, then guiding their proposal through the process.

The NWT-PAS is a partnership of communities, regional organizations, Aboriginal organizations, industry, environmental organizations and governments. It is jointly funded and delivered by the NWT Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development and DIAND, which together make up the NWT Protected Areas Strategy Secretariat.

Two areas are making significant progress through the NWT-PAS process. The Tłı̨chǫ and Deh Cho people have advanced the Edehzhie (Horn Plateau) candidate area to the point where it is under interim land withdrawal while further research is carried out. The people of the Sahtu have done the same for Sahyoue/Edacho, two peninsulas on Great Bear Lake.

We want to know what you think!

Did you find this edition of *Plain Talk* informative?
❑ Yes ❑ No
Why _____

Does *Plain Talk* help you to better understand land claims and self-government in the NWT?
❑ Yes ❑ No
Why _____

Had you seen *Plain Talk* before?
❑ Yes ❑ No

What other topics would you like to see covered in future issues of *Plain Talk*?

How would you describe the reading level of the articles?
❑ Easy ❑ Difficult ❑ Just Right

How would you describe the length of the articles?
❑ Too long ❑ Too short ❑ Just Right

Do you like the layout and design of *Plain Talk*?
❑ Yes ❑ No

We'd appreciate any other comments you have on the content or layout and design of Plain Talk.

Thank You.

Community: _____

Name: _____ (optional)

E-mail address: _____ (optional)

Pipeline Readiness Office (PRO)

Your northern support

The Minister of DIAND formally announced the Pipeline Readiness Office (PRO) on February 13, 2003. Its purpose? To prepare for an industry application to build a northern pipeline through the Mackenzie Valley.

Until 2000, PRO was operating with only one or two staff members. At that point, the government felt it needed to increase its capacity to deal with industry, coordinate with other government organizations and work with Aboriginal organizations and northerners. Additional positions were created to enhance the department's involvement in, and preparation for, the pipeline application, as well as to support communities in preparing for the Mackenzie Gas Project application.

PRO staff have four areas of responsibility including research, environmental assessment, partnerships and capacity.

The **research** function involves supporting science and research in relation to pipeline review, construction, operation and associated hydrocarbon exploration and development. The information gathered is intended to fill information gaps. It is shared with communities, and can be used to prepare for the **environmental assessment** and public hearings for the pipeline. One example is the project PRO co-funded to examine fish population, vital rates and movements from Travaillant Lake in the Gwich'in settlement area.

There are many different offices within DIAND that are required to provide input into the environmental assessment process for the Mackenzie Gas Project. These offices include: water resources, land resources, district offices, board relations and comprehensive claims. PRO is responsible for coordinating the entire department's input into the environmental assessment of the proposed pipeline project. This information will then be used to respond to the Mackenzie Gas Producer's application and will be the basis for the department's potential interventions in the public hearings.

PRO has ongoing **partnerships** with many groups including government departments and agencies, First Nations, Northern Boards and industry. The Cooperation Plan is an excellent example of work accomplished through these partnerships. This document describes the framework that the agencies follow to implement a coordinated environmental assessment and regulatory review of the Mackenzie Gas Project. The Cooperation Plan and related environmental assessment and regulatory agreements outline a coordinated approach for involvement in the Mackenzie Gas Project.

In the area of **capacity**, PRO supports Aboriginal communities and other northerners to improve their ability to participate in all aspects of the pipeline project including training, access negotiation, economic ventures, and environmental assessment.

Our PRO team. (Clockwise) Emmanuel Atiomo, Community Capacity Advisor; PRO Director Ricki Hurst; Matthew Spence, Socio-Economic and Community Relations Advisor; and Marie Adams, PRO's Environmental Assessment and Regulatory Advisor.

What are the PROs doing for your community?

Here are the people in the Pipeline Readiness Office (PRO) you may want to get to know.

Matthew Spence
Socio-Economic and Community Relations Advisor
(867) 669-2853

Over the past two years, Matthew Spence has been meeting with communities throughout the Mackenzie Valley. His goal is to help Aboriginal groups become better equipped to gain the benefits from natural gas development and to manage the impacts of the pipeline and associated developments.

Examples of past funding arrangements with communities include:

- access and benefits negotiations preparedness workshop;
- funding for the Aboriginal Pipeline Group; and
- Integrated Resource Management Assistance to Dehcho communities to participate in the reviews of major resource development projects.

"I think it's important to note that although non-renewable resource development is not literally sustainable, if done right it can lead to the development of more sustainable activities," said Spence. "For example, increased education for Aboriginal students can lead to better and broader expertise which in turn brings more independence, increased economic diversification and ultimately a more robust and sustainable economy to their communities."

One of Spence's key initiatives is working closely with representatives from the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Mackenzie Gas Producers to provide funding to communities who will be directly impacted by the construction of the pipeline.

Emmanuel Atiomo
Community Capacity Advisor (Environmental Assessment)
(867) 669-2598

Emmanuel Atiomo is working closely with regional organizations and communities to help strengthen their ability to participate effectively in consultations, environmental assessment and regulatory review of the Mackenzie Gas Project. Atiomo's work to date has focussed on providing financial and other assistance in the organization of workshops and information gathering studies. Capacity-related assistance has been provided to many NWT Aboriginal groups including:

- Dehcho Pipeline Working Group
- Inuvialuit Joint Secretariat
- Gwich'in Tribal Council
- Sahtu Dene Council
- various Renewable Resource Boards

For more information on the Pipeline Readiness Office, call 867 669-2855 and talk to the other PROs.

CANADA POSTES / POST CANADA
2643162 01

1000063573-K1A2R3-BR01

COMMUNICATIONS
INDIAN & NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA
PO BOX 1500 STN MAIN
YELLOWKNIFE NT X1A 9Z9

Proposed Pipeline Route

The Mackenzie Valley Producers (Imperial Oil, ConocoPhillips, Shell Canada and ExxonMobil) are proposing to build a pipeline through the Mackenzie Valley. This pipeline will be used to deliver natural gas from the gathering fields in the Mackenzie Delta to southern markets.

To do this, the Mackenzie Gas Producers (MGP) must apply and receive approval from various government departments, agencies and Northern Boards. They must also meet with Aboriginal communities and organizations to discuss and finalize land access and benefit agreements prior to beginning construction.

The proposed pipeline would go through the following regions:

Inuvialuit Settlement Region

- Land and resource agreement signed in 1984
- Environmental assessment under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*
- The Inuvialuit Regional Corporation is a partner in the Aboriginal Pipeline Group with the objective of being a one-third owner of the proposed pipeline

Gwich'in Settlement Area

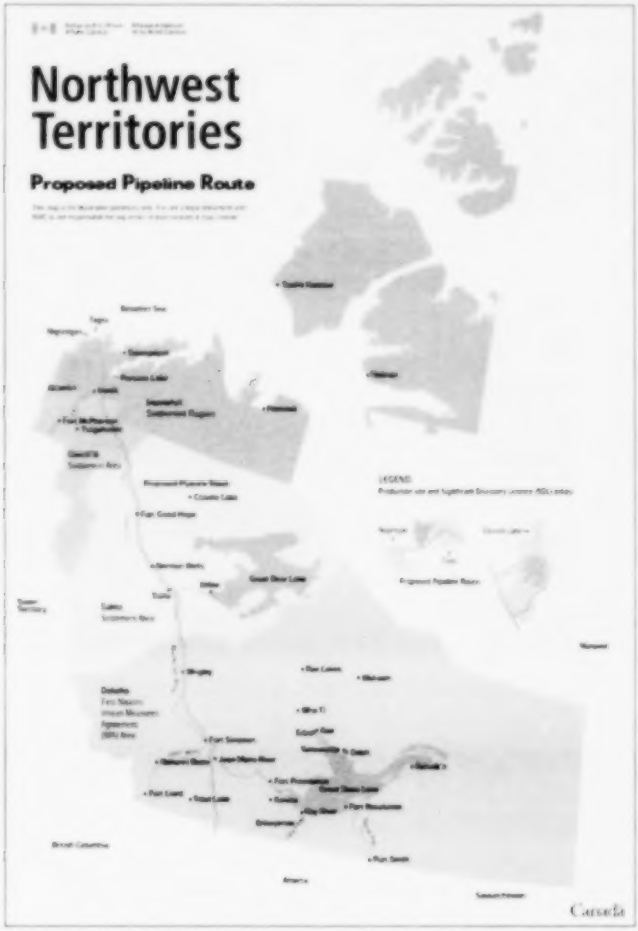
- Land and resource agreement signed in 1992
- Environmental assessment under the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act*
- The Gwich'in Tribal Council is a partner in the Aboriginal Pipeline Group with the objective of being a one-third owner of the proposed pipeline

Sahtu Settlement Area

- Land and resource agreement signed in 1993
- Environmental assessment under the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act*
- The Sahtu Dene Council is a partner in the Aboriginal Pipeline Group with the objective of being a one-third owner of the proposed pipeline

Deh Cho Region

- Dehcho First Nations land and resource rights under negotiation through the Dehcho Process
- Dehcho Interim Measures Agreement signed in 2001
- Interim Resource Development Agreement signed in 2003
- Environmental assessment under the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* as per the Interim Measures Agreement



Geoscience support for negotiations and planning

When governments and Aboriginal groups negotiate land and resource agreements, it is critical for both sides to have an idea what resources may lie under the selected land surface. This kind of information helps the negotiating parties make decisions about what land is selected by the Aboriginal group and can have an impact on other parts of the final agreement. It is also gives the Aboriginal group important information they will need to do long term land use planning for their region and its people.

For example, if an area with abundant mineral deposits is chosen by an Aboriginal group, they can become the owners of that resource. They will then play a lead role in deciding whether the deposit will be mined, as well as when and how that development will happen.

An assessment of the land's resource potential is also an important part of the land and resource negotiation process because the mining and oil and gas industries play an important part in the NWT's economy. The economic, cultural and ecological values of an area are all considered when negotiating and creating land use plans.

Gathering information about the non-renewable resource potential of a piece of land requires specialized skills and equipment. To find out if an area under negotiation has good mineral and petroleum potential, the groups involved in negotiations can get help from the Northwest Territories Geoscience Office (NTGO), located at the CS Lord Northern Geoscience Centre in Yellowknife.

The first stage is to gather all of the area's geological information, including: maps of the bedrock, geophysical surveys (measuring rock properties by airborne instruments or on the ground), geochemical surveys (determining the chemical make-up of earth materials through lab work) and other kinds of land reports.

The second stage is to compile and study all of the available information and create an initial assessment of what non-renewable resources might be under the surface of the land. The assessment is in the form of a report which will include maps and/or tables, and may also address recommendations for further research (such as bedrock mapping or collecting samples).

After all of the information is considered and documented, the final results of the land assessment is reported to the Aboriginal group and communities. Most resource assessment reports are also released to public by the NTGO.

The NWT Geoscience Office is one of the many important services in the NWT that supports land and resource negotiation processes and the development of land use plans. The Office is open to the public, and reports on non-renewable resource assessments are available through the NTGO's Gateway website at www.nwtgeoscience.ca/services/gateway.html. You can also access a database of all known mineral showings and references to geology in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut at www.nwtgeoscience.ca/normin.

For more information, please contact the NTGO at: www.geoscience.ca

The Boards

continued from page 2

Another part of resource management is the regulation of the harvesting of plants and animals. Though they do not come under the *MVRMA*, boards for this purpose are also established in each region that has a final agreement. These boards are also composed of Aboriginal and government nominees. Their main function is to advise governments on the management of wildlife, trees and plants and set harvesting limits in these areas.

Parties other than the boards also play a role in the regulatory process. For example, DIAND remains responsible for inspection and enforcement functions for land and water uses, while the GNWT and various federal departments are responsible for enforcement on other renewable resource matters such as to enforce wildlife, forestry,

For more information

For more information on specific boards and resource management bodies in the NWT, contact DIAND's Board Relations Secretariat at (867) 669-2600 or email martiny@inac.gc.ca.

Board Relations Secretariat - DIAND - http://nwt.inac.gc.ca/brd_e.htm

Gwich'in Land Use Planning Board - www.gwichinplanning.nt.ca

Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board - www.grrb.nt.ca

Gwich'in Land and Water Board - www.glwb.com

Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board - www.mveirb.nt.ca

Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board - www.mvlwb.com

Sahtu Land and Water Board - www.slwb.com

Sahtu Land Use Planning Board - http://209.146.197.178/index.html

Fisheries Joint Management Committee - Inuvialuit Settlement Region - www.fjmc.ca

Wildlife Management Advisory Committee (North Slope) - www.taiga.net/wmac

OUR VISION

The NWT region of DIAND is a respected partner in a strong and healthy Northwest Territories.

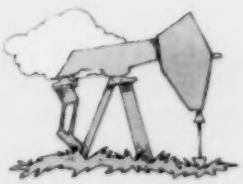
We strive for:

- respectful, effective relationships with Aboriginal people;
- creating and enhancing opportunities for all Northerners;
- responsible resource development in healthy ecosystems;
- northern control over northern resources;
- responsive & accountable northern government as partners;
- national initiatives that reflect the interests of all Northerners.

Just plain fun!

Over the years, many useful and precious resources have been discovered in the NWT, such as metals, oil and gas and precious stones. Can you match each of the resources in the list below with its description and one place near where it was found in the NWT?

Diamonds	A. Holman
Silver	B. Yellowknife
Gold	C. Lac de Gras
Copper	D. Tuktoyaktuk
Natural Gas	E. Norman Wells
Oil (Petroleum)	F. Mackenzie Mountains
Emeralds	H. Hay River
Lead	I. East of Great Bear Lake



1. Not only did it drive exploration in the NWT, it also motivated the conquests of Alexander the Great, the campaigns of Julius Caesar, and the voyages of Christopher Columbus.

2. The remains of microscopic marine plants and animals found deep below the ground in sedimentary rocks.
3. Since ancient times, it has been used for jewelry and money. Today it is important in the photographic and electronics industries.
4. Often found with petroleum in underground reservoirs, and transported through pipelines or is liquefied and transported by ship.
5. A dense, bluish-gray metallic element that was one of the first known metals. It is used in paint and firearm ammunition.
6. A transparent mineral that is the hardest mineral on earth. It is used in jewelry.
7. People have worked this metal into weapons and tools for 8,000 years. It is often mixed with tin or zinc to make a stronger metal (bronze or brass). Tiny amounts are present in many healthy foods, such as whole-grain wheat.
8. Flawless specimens of the perfect green color and size are exceedingly rare and command higher prices than diamonds of equal weight.

Answers: Diamonds: C, 6. Silver: I, 3. Gold: B, 1. Copper: A, 7. Natural Gas: D, 4. Oil: E, 2. Emeralds: F, 8. Lead: H, 5.

Here's who to contact:

Leah Laxdal
DIAND Communications
P.O. Box 1500, Yellowknife, NWT, X1A 2R3
Phone: (867) 669-2576 Fax: (867) 669-2715
e-mail: laxdall@inac.gc.ca

Published under the authority of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa, 2004. 1-800-567-9604. TTY only 1-866-553-0554.

Print version:
QS-Y137-008-EE-A1 ISSN 1708-0002
Electronic version: www.ainc-inac.gc.ca
http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/nt/pt/index_e.html
QS-Y137-008-EE-A1 ISSN 1708-0010

© Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada

Cette publication peut aussi être obtenue en français sous le titre: Franc parler.

Plain Talk on Land and Self-government is produced by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in the NWT to help northerners understand these concepts, how they work, and what they mean in our day-to-day lives. It is not a legal document.